

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR. 15 NOV 49 25X1

SUBJECT Dallgow-Döberitz Radar Installation

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Dallgow-Döberitz radar installation is approximately eighty meters south of the road from the Dallgow-Döberitz railway station to Dallgow on the outskirts of Neu Döberitz on the highest part of the area. The area in which the radar equipment stands is not fenced but is guarded. A closed truck and three six-man tents stand about thirty meters away from the apparatus.
2. a. The apparatus consists of two horizontal bars, 2 meters apart vertically, which revolve together over an arc of 180°. There are approximately 10 - 12 dipoles set about 25 cm. apart on each bar. These dipoles are 50 - 60 cm. in length and are at right angles to the main bar on which they are set.  
b. Situated centrally, equidistant vertically, between these two arrays is another bar 2 - 2.5 m. long set at an angle of 90° to the other arrays. At each end is a wire frame as shown in sketch. This bar revolves and is connected with the other arrays.  
c. At the time of observation on 4 July 1949, the apparatus was revolving over an arc of 180° but at times only doing turns of 75° - 90°. The speed of the turn was regular and a turn of 180° took approximately 30 seconds.
3. This radar installation was moved during the night 14-15 July 1949.
4. The following details were observed while it was in its former position:
  - a. The hum of an electric motor was heard coming from the tent.
  - b. There was no wire mesh on the frames between the four aerial arrays.
  - c. The arrays did not swing independently. The whole of the aerial assembly swung as one, pivoted at the top of the mast and through an arc of not more than 180°. Rotation was not regular or automatic, but gave the impression of being under control as though searching.

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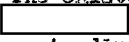
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d. The only sign of rotating mechanism was what was thought to be cogwheels on the pivoting point at the top of the mast. From the hole in the ground seen later, it was estimated that the mast or supports for the mast were buried in the ground up to a depth of 2 meters.

e. The only cable connection seen was an inch-thick insulated cable running from the pivot down the length of the mast to the ground. From this point at ground level one cable ran to the tent and another to the closed truck stationed on the opposite side of the mast.

5. The existence of nine dipoles on both upper and lower Yagis, as mentioned in  was confirmed. On this occasion, however, the dipoles on the arms protruding from the mesh screens looked about 60 cm. across, i.e. much broader than before. They were assumed to have been changed.



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